REMARKS

Claims 1, 5-8, 12 and 16-21 have been amended. Claims 1, 5-8, 12 and 16-21 remain for further consideration. No new matter has been added. The rejections shall be taken up in the order presented in the Official Action.

1-2. Claims 1, 5-8, 12 and 16-21 currently stand objected to for an informality.

Claims 1, 5-8, 12 and 16-21 have been amended to replace "MOST" with "Media Oriented Systems Transport" in all instances. Support for this amendment is in the original application as filed on page 1, line 8.

3. Claims 16-21 currently stand rejected for allegedly being obvious in view of the combined subject matter disclosed in U.S. Patent 6,414,941 to Murakami (hereinafter "Murakami") and U.S. Patent 6,708,217 to Colson (hereinafter "Colson").

Claim 16

Claim 16 recites a motor vehicle Media Oriented Systems Transport ("MOST") data communication network. The MOST network includes:

> "a ring bus;
> a plurality of multimedia units connected to the ring bus; and
> a wireless transceiver connected to the ring bus, where the wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from the ring bus and transforms the outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms the incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to the ring bus." (cl. 16)

The Official Action contends that Murakami teaches a ring bus and a plurality of multimedia units connected to the ring bus. (Official Action, pg. 2). The Official Action recognizes that "*Murakami fails to specifically disclose a wireless transceiver connected to said ring bus,*

wherein said wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from said ring bus and transforms said outgoing data to a wireless format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms said incoming data and provides transformed data indicative thereof to said ring bus." (Official Action, pg. 3). The Official Action then contends that "*Colson teaches a wireless transceiver (fig. 2, demultiplexer component 220) connected to said ring bus (fig. 2, element 204, 201, 202, 203 connected to demultiplexer component 220), wherein said wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from said ring bus (fig. 2), and transforms said outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data (fig. 3, col. 7, line 30 to col. 8, line 14), and receives incoming data and transforms said incoming data and provides transformed data indicative thereof to said ring bus (fig. 2-3, col. 7, line 30 to col. 8, line 14).*" (Official Action, pg. 3). The Official Action concludes that "*it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to the teaching of Murakami to provide a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.*" (Official Action, pg. 3). This rejection is improper for several different reasons.

THERE IS NO TEACHING OF A MOST DATA COMMUNICATION NETWORK

First, upon a fair and proper reading, neither Murakami nor Colson discloses a motor vehicle Media Oriented Systems Transport ("MOST") network. As noted in the Official Action, Murakami merely discloses a ring network 2 (FIG. 1). The network has a plurality of nodes N1, N2, etc., each including a functional unit. When the ring network is applied to a vehicle, various functional units may include a radio receiver, a navigation system, a DVD-ROM and a CD-ROM. (col. 7, lines 25-37). The network disclosed in Murakami is configured and arranged as a CAN network – not a MOST network. There is simply no teaching or suggestion in the

combined teachings of Murakami and Colson that the ring network of Murakami can be configured and arranged as a MOST network.

A SKILLED PERSON WOULD NOT COMBINE MURAKAMI AND COLSON

Second, the contention noted in the Official Action that Colson teaches a wireless receiver connected to a ring bus is incorrect. There is no disclosure in Colson of a ring bus, notwithstanding the apparent unreferenced circular line surrounding the various Web clients 201-204 and the demultiplexer component 220 in FIG. 2. Colson instead explicitly **discloses direct connections** between the demultiplexer component 220 and each of the Web clients 201-204. These **direct** connections are illustrated as lines 260a, 270f, 270c, 270d and 270e in FIG. 2 and are discussed in Colson at col. 7, line 30 to col. 8, line 14 with respect to "*the manner in which the present invention receives and demultiplexes (and then distributes) multi-modal document content.*" (col. 7, lines 30-32). Indeed, in describing the problem to be solved, Colson discloses that "*in the vehicle environment, for example, multiple devices may be available with each capable of processing a different combination of text, image, and sound; however, these disparate devices are unlikely to be integrated into a single unit. Instead, the devices are likely to be physically separate special-purpose devices. Consequently, a Web browser cannot simply route the received content to the appropriate renderers for the received content type(s)* ***because those renderers are not coupled together***." (col. 3, lines 21-30; emphasis added). The demultiplexer 220 would not be required if the individual components such as the handheld mobile computer 204 and the facsimile machine 201 were indeed connected in a ring line. In view of the foregoing, the combined teachings of Murakami and Colson fails to disclose a ring bus, in contrast to the present invention and the contention in the Official Action, and thus is incapable of rendering claim 16 obvious.

Third, in contrast to the contention in the Official Action noted above, Colson fails to disclose the feature of claim 16 of "*wherein said wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from said ring bus.*" As discussed above, the combined teaching of Murakami and Colson fails to disclose a ring bus. Also, Colson fails to disclose the wireless transceiver receiving outgoing **data** for wireless transmission. Instead, Colson discloses that the wireless transceiver receives a **message request** from a Web client 201-204 for wireless transmission to a server 240, 250, and the wireless transceiver receives back data in the form of a multi-modal document from the server for distribution to the requesting Web client 201-204. (col. 7, lines 33-44). Thus, the wireless transceiver in Colson receives a client request 260a (FIG. 2 of Colson) for data and not data itself. Therefore, because Colson fails to disclose certain features of claim 16, Colson cannot be properly combined with Murakami to render claim 16 obvious.

Assuming for the moment without admitting that Murakami and Colson could be properly combined, the combination of Murakami and Colson still does not render claim 16 obvious for at least the reasons set forth above.

Claim 20

Claim 20 recites a method of communicating over a wireless communication channel between a motor vehicle Media Oriented Systems Transport network having a wireless transceiver and a wireless device. The method includes:

> "receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver in a first data format compatible with the Media Oriented Systems Transport network and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof;
>
> transmitting the transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard; and

receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format, and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof." (cl. 20)

The Official Action contends that "*Murakami teaches a method of communicating over a wireless communication channel between a motor vehicle MOST network having a transceiver and a device (fig. 1)*". (Official Action, pg. 4). The Official Action recognizes that "*Murakami fails to specifically disclose receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver in a first data format compatible with the network and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof; and transmitting said transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard, receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format, and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof.*" (Official Action, pg. 4). The Official Action contends that "*Colson teaches receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver (fig. 2, element 204, 201, 202, 203 connected to demultiplexer component 220) in a first data format compatible with the network (fig. 2-3, col. 7, line 30 to col. 8, line 14) and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof (fig. 2-3, col. 7, line 30 to col. 8, line 14); and transmitting said transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard (fig. 2, elements 260b and 270b), receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format (fig. 2-3, col. 7, line 30 to col. 8, line 14), and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof (fig. 2-3, col. 7, line 30 to col. 8, line 14).*" (Official Action, pgs. 4-5). The Official Action concludes that "*it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply*

the teaching of Colson to the teaching of Murakami to provide a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type." (Official Action, pg. 5). This rejection is improper for several reasons.

THERE IS NO TEACHING OF A MOST DATA COMMUNICATION NETWORK

First, upon a fair and proper reading, neither Murakami nor Colson discloses a motor vehicle Media Oriented Systems Transport ("MOST") network. As noted in the Official Action, Murakami merely discloses a ring network 2 (FIG. 1). The network has a plurality of nodes N1, N2, etc., each including a functional unit. When the ring network is applied to a vehicle, various functional units may include a radio receiver, a navigation system, a DVD-ROM and a CD-ROM. (col. 7, lines 25-37). The network disclosed in Murakami is configured and arranged as a CAN network – not a MOST network. There is simply no teaching or suggestion in the combined teachings of Murakami and Colson that the ring network of Murakami can be configured and arranged as a MOST network.

Claim 21

It is respectfully submitted that claim 21 is patentable for at least the same reasons as set forth above with respect to claims 16 and 20.

4. Claims 1, 5-8 and 12 currently stand rejected for allegedly being obvious in view of Murakami, Colson and U.S. Patent 6,633,809 to Aizono (hereinafter "Aizono").

Claim 1

Claim 1 recites a motor vehicle Media Oriented Systems Transport data communication network. The network includes:

> "a ring bus;
> a plurality of multimedia units connected to the ring bus; and
> a wireless transceiver connected to the ring bus, where the wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from the ring bus and transforms the outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms the incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to the ring bus, where the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data." (cl. 1)

Claim 1 currently stands rejected for the same reasons as claim 16 discussed above, with the added rejection of claimed the "Bluetooth data" feature recited above. Specifically, the Official Action recognizes that "*Murakami and Colson fail to specifically disclose the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data*", but contends that "*Aizono teaches the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data (see col. 1, line 39 to col. 2. line 4).*" (Official Action, pg. 7). The Official Action concludes that "*it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Aizono to the teaching of Colson and Murakami to improved techniques for providing and sharing information.*" (Official Action, pg. 7). This rejection is improper for several reasons.

THERE IS NO TEACHING OF A MOST DATA COMMUNICATION NETWORK

First, upon a fair and proper reading, neither Murakami nor Colson discloses a motor vehicle Media Oriented Systems Transport ("MOST") network. As noted in the Official Action, Murakami merely discloses a ring network 2 (FIG. 1). The network has a plurality of nodes N1, N2, etc., each including a functional unit. When the ring network is applied to a vehicle, various functional units may include a radio receiver, a navigation system, a DVD-ROM and a CD-ROM. (col. 7, lines 25-37). The network disclosed in Murakami is configured and arranged as a CAN network – not a MOST network. There is simply no teaching or suggestion in the

combined teachings of Murakami and Colson that the ring network of Murakami can be configured and arranged as a MOST network.

A SKILLED PERSON WOULD NOT COMBINE MURAKAMI AND COLSON

Second, the contention noted in the Official Action that Colson teaches a wireless receiver connected to a ring bus is incorrect. There is no disclosure in Colson of a ring bus, notwithstanding the apparent unreferenced circular line surrounding the various Web clients 201-204 and the demultiplexer component 220 in FIG. 2. Colson instead explicitly **discloses direct connections** between the demultiplexer component 220 and each of the Web clients 201-204. These **direct** connections are illustrated as lines 260a, 270f, 270c, 270d and 270e in FIG. 2 and are discussed in Colson at col. 7, line 30 to col. 8, line 14 with respect to "*the manner in which the present invention receives and demultiplexes (and then distributes) multi-modal document content.*" (col. 7, lines 30-32). Indeed, in describing the problem to be solved, Colson discloses that "*in the vehicle environment, for example, multiple devices may be available with each capable of processing a different combination of text, image, and sound; however, these disparate devices are unlikely to be integrated into a single unit. Instead, the devices are likely to be physically separate special-purpose devices. Consequently, a Web browser cannot simply route the received content to the appropriate renderers for the received content type(s)* ***because those renderers are not coupled together***." (col. 3, lines 21-30; emphasis added). The demultiplexer 220 would not be required if the individual components such as the handheld mobile computer 204 and the facsimile machine 201 were indeed connected in a ring line. In view of the foregoing, the combined teachings of Murakami and Colson fails to disclose a ring bus, in contrast to the present invention and the contention in the Official Action, and thus is incapable of rendering claim 1 obvious.

Third, in contrast to the contention in the Official Action noted above, Colson fails to disclose the feature of claim 1 of "*wherein said wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from said ring bus.*" As discussed above, the combined teaching of Murakami and Colson fails to disclose a ring bus. Also, Colson fails to disclose the wireless transceiver receiving outgoing **data** for wireless transmission. Instead, Colson discloses that the wireless transceiver receives a **message request** from a Web client 201-204 for wireless transmission to a server 240, 250, and the wireless transceiver receives back data in the form of a multi-modal document from the server for distribution to the requesting Web client 201-204. (col. 7, lines 33-44). Thus, the wireless transceiver in Colson receives a client request 260a (FIG. 2 of Colson) for data and not data itself. Therefore, because Colson fails to disclose certain features of claim 1, Colson cannot be properly combined with Murakami to render claim 1 obvious.

Assuming for the moment without admitting that Murakami and Colson could be properly combined, the combination of Murakami and Colson still does not render claim 1 obvious for at least the reasons set forth above.

Claim 8

Claim 8 recites a method of communicating over a wireless communication channel between a motor vehicle Media Oriented Systems Transport network having a wireless transceiver and a wireless device. The method includes:

> "receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver in a first data format compatible with the Media Oriented Systems Transport network and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof;
>
> transmitting the transformed output signal over the wireless communication channel; and

receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format, and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof,

where the second data format is compatible with Bluetooth." (cl. 8)

Claim 8 currently stands rejected for the same reasons as claim 20 discussed above, with the added rejection of the "Bluetooth data" feature recited above. Specifically, the Official Action recognizes that "*Murakami and Colson fail to specifically disclose the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data*", but contends that "*Aizono teaches the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data (see col. 1, line 39 to col. 2. line 4).*" (Official Action pg. 9). The Official Action concludes that "*it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Aizono to the teaching of Colson and Murakami to improved techniques for providing and sharing information.*" (Official Action pg. 9).

However, because both Murakami and Colson fail to disclose various features of claim 8, the arguments above with respect to the patentability of claim 20 apply to claim 8. In addition, because Murakami and Colson fail to disclose various features of claim 8, both Murakami and Colson cannot be properly combined with Aizono to render claim 8 obvious.

Nevertheless, assuming that Murakami, Colson and Aizono could be properly combined, without admitting as much, such a combination still does not render claim 8 obvious. This is because both Murakami and Colson fail to disclose a number of features of claim 8.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection of claim 8 is now moot and that claim 8 is in condition for allowance and should be passed to issuance.

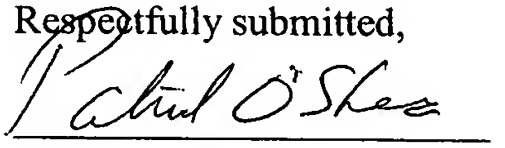
Claim 12

Since claim 12 currently stands rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, the arguments above with respect to the patentability of claim 1 apply to claim 12. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection of claim 12 is now moot and that claim 12 is in condition for allowance and should be passed to issuance.

Reconsideration and allowance of claims 1, 5-8, 12 and 16-21 is respectfully requested.

If a telephone interview could assist in the prosecution of this application, please call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



Patrick J. O'Shea
Reg. No. 35,305
O'Shea, Getz & Kosakowski, P.C.
1500 Main Street
Springfield, MA 01115
(413) 731-3100, Ext. 102